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ate growth of branches, and thus obviate the useless expenditure of energy displayed by trees whose branches are always killed back by winter frosts. All the time which elapses between the formation of terminal scaly buds, or the casting off of the tips of branches, and the first frosts of autumn, may be looked upon as a period of preparation for the few weeks of active growth of the next season.

The Hepaticæ of Labrador.

By LUCIEN M. UNDERWOOD.

During the past three years Rev. Arthur E. Waghorne, of Newfoundland, has been sending large numbers of packets of Newfoundland Hepaticæ for examination, and has made a large number of additions to the only published list* from that province. The examination of this series had been interrupted, and a full report of the Newfoundland species cannot yet be given; this will follow later.

During August of last year (1891) Mr. Waghorne took a short trip to the coast of Labrador, and as one of the results has sent over a hundred packets of liverworts for determination. With the exception of a few species from this coast sent me by Mr. O. D. Allen in 1887, these are the only ones yet reported from that region. While the list contains mostly species that would be expected from this locality, one or two species are of interest as having no definite location to which they could be assigned. This is particularly true of *Harpanthus Flotovianus*, which was described in the revised Manual as "certainly extra-limital" without my knowledge or approval. I have reason to believe it will be found in our Northern States, particularly in mountain regions.

I append the list as follows :

JUNGERMANIACEÆ.

1. *Blepharostoma trichophyllum* (L.), Dumort.
2. *Cephalozia bicuspidata* (L.), Dumort.
3. *Cephalozia divaricata* (Sm.), Dumort.
4. *Cephalozia fluitans* (Nees), Spruce.

* Flora Miquelonensis, 1888.

5. *Cephalozia multiflora*, Spruce.
6. *Chiloscyphus polyanthos* (L.), Corda.
7. *Diplophyllum taxifolium* (Wahlenb.), Dumort.
8. *Gymnomitrium concinnatum* (Lightf.), Corda.
9. *Harpanthus Flotovianus*, Nees.
10. *Harpanthus scutatus* (Web.), Spruce.
11. *Jungermania attenuata* (Mart.), Lindenb.
12. *Jungermania barbata*, Schreb.
13. *Jungermania cordifolia*, Hook.
14. *Jungermania excisa*, Dicks.
15. *Jungermania inflata*, Huds.
16. *Jungermania lycopodioides*, Wallr.
17. *Jungermania minuta*, Crantz.
18. *Jungermania quinquedentata*, Thed.
19. *Jungermania setiformis*, Ehrh.
20. *Jungermania sphærocarpa*, Hook.
21. *Jungermania ventricosa*, Dicks.
22. *Kantia trichomanis* (Dicks.), S. F. Gray.
23. *Lioclæna lanceolata* (L.), Nees.
24. *Marsupella emarginata* (Ehrh.), Dumort.
25. *Mylia Taylora* (Hook.), S. F. Gray.
26. *Pellia epiphylla* (L.), Corda.
27. *Pellia endiviæfolia* (Dicks.), Dumort.
28. *Ptilidium ciliare* (L.), Nees.
29. *Plagiochila interrupta* (Nees.), Dumort.
30. *Scapania undulata* (L.), Dumort.

MARCHANTIACEÆ.

31. *Marchantia polymorpha*, L.

Of the above species all except Nos. 8, 9, 13, 16, 19, 20 and 26 are more or less common species of New England. Nos. 8 and 20 are found in our higher mountain regions. Twenty-two are among the sixty-one species known from Greenland,* the numbers not yet reported from that more northern province being 4, 5, 10, 12, 14, 20, 25, 26 and 27. All are common European species, and two-thirds are also reported from Asiatic Russia.

MAY 25, 1892.

* Joh. Lange : Meddelelser om Gronland. Tredie Hefte 407-421 (1887).